

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Two new hymenopterous parasites of Tachypterellus consors Dietz.*<sup>1</sup> A. B. GAHAN, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. (Communicated by HAROLD MORRISON.)

Two species of Chalcidoidea which appear to be new to science are herewith described. These were reared by GEORGE M. LIST of the Colorado Agricultural College in connection with his studies of their host, a curculionid which is said to be causing considerable injury to cherries in the vicinity of Fort Collins, Colorado. Mr. LIST intends to describe the host insect as a new variety of *T. consors Dietz*.

### Family PTEROMALIDAE

#### *Habrocytus lividus*, new species

This resembles *H. piercei* Crawford in size and shape but may be distinguished by the darker, less metallic color of the body and the dark brown or black tibiae, by the shorter ocellocular line which is barely longer than the diameter of an ocellus, and by the shorter propodeum which is without a distinct neck. Differs from *H. obscuripes* Ashmead by the differently colored body and legs, by the more strongly transverse head, and by the less strongly sculptured propodeum.

*Female*.—Length 2.6 mm. Antennae inserted at middle of head; scape cylindrical, extending a little above the vertex; pedicel about twice as long as broad, slender; two ring-joints distinct but transverse; first funicle joint about as long as and a little thicker than the pedicel, not quite twice as long as broad; second to fifth funicle joints each distinctly longer than broad, subequal in length to pedicel, the sixth barely longer than broad; club short ovate, one half wider than the sixth funicle joint and about as long as the fifth and sixth combined. Head strongly transverse, thin antero-posteriorly at vertex, concave behind, reticulate-punctate all over, the sculpture a little finer on vertex and cheeks than on frons and face; ocellocular line very slightly longer than the diameter of a lateral ocellus; eyes bare, malar space equal to about half the height of eye; right mandible four-toothed, the left three-toothed but with the inner tooth broadly truncate and a little concave at apex. Thorax sculptured like the head but with the punctures appearing a little deeper; mesoscutum broader than long, the parapsidal grooves absent on posterior half; scutellum and axillae a little more finely sculptured than the mesoscutum; propodeum short, with a median carina, the lateral folds more or less incomplete, represented at base by deep fossae on either side of the middle and at apex by similar fossae, the two fossae on each side sometimes joined to each other by a very weak longitudinal groove; spiracular groove deep and distinct, spiracles elliptical; propodeum medially with weak reticulation, usually with some foveae along the anterior margin, outside the folds practically smooth. Marginal vein of forewing twice as long as stigmal, the post-marginal very slightly shorter than marginal; discal cilia absent behind submarginal vein. Abdomen twice as long as thorax and about as wide as

<sup>1</sup> Received December 22, 1930.

thorax, conic ovate, sessile, the first tergite occupying less than one fourth the length of abdomen, smooth, following tergites weakly reticulated. General color bluish black; scape yellowish testaceous; flagellum dark brown; wings hyaline, venation pale brownish; coxae bluish, all femora and tibiae brownish black, the knees narrowly, extreme apices of hind tibiae and all tarsi yellowish testaceous; abdomen mostly black but with the basal tergite metallic blue green. The head, propodeum, underside of thorax, and the hind femora show strong steel-blue tints in some lights.

*Male*.—Length 2 mm. Similar to the female except that the antennal pedicel is hardly twice as long as thick, the club is very little broader than the preceding joint, the tibiae are brownish testaceous with the same color pattern as the female but not so dark, and the abdomen is not longer than the thorax.

*Type-locality*.—Fort Collins, Colorado.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 43263, U. S. N. M.

*Host*.—*Tachypterellus consors* Dietz.

Two females and five males received from G. M. List with the statement that they were reared from the above-named host infesting cherry. The type bears the date July 17, 1929, while other specimens bear dates ranging from July 13 to July 17, 1929. One male paratype was returned to the collector.

## Family EULOPHIDAE

### *Entedon tachypterelli*, new species

This species is similar to *E. occidentalis* Girault but differs by having the clypeus much smaller and less prominent, by having the post-marginal vein distinctly a little longer than the stigmal, and by having the abdomen distinctly conic-ovate and longer than the head and thorax combined. The first funicle joint is also shorter than in *E. occidentalis* and the hind tibiae are less extensively black.

*Female*.—Length 3 mm. Antennae inserted nearly on a line with the lower extremities of the eyes; consisting of eight joints and a very short terminal spine; scape cylindrical, slightly curved and attaining the level of the front ocellus; pedicel about two and one-half times as long as thick and somewhat more slender than first funicle joint; one small ring-joint; funicle three-jointed, the first joint a little more than two and one-half times as long as broad and slightly longer than the pedicel, second joint shorter than the first but longer than the third, the latter usually slightly less than twice as long as broad; club 2-jointed, about as long as first funicle joint, ovate and terminating in a very short spine.

Head viewed from above four times as broad as long; vertex perpendicularly truncated behind; occiput very slightly concave; eyes large, conspicuously hairy; ocelli in an obtuse triangle, the ocellular line very slightly longer than the diameter of lateral ocellus; frontovertex strongly rugoso-punctate; face below antennae, cheeks, and temples more finely rugulose-punctate; clypeus not prominent, its anterior margin not reflexed. Thorax robust; prothorax short, much narrower and on a much lower level than the mesonotum; mesoscutum convex, coarsely rugoso-punctate, the punctures somewhat coarser on posterior half of the median lobe than elsewhere, the parapsidal

grooves complete and each terminating posteriorly in a deep depression; scutellum rather large, convex, sculptured like the mesoscutum, usually with a broad shallow transverse depression near the middle; axillae broadly separated and sculptured like the scutellum; propodeum shining, more or less weakly reticulated, the median carina distinct but without a foveolate furrow along either side of it, lateral folds represented by very broad deep furrows or depressions which cause that portion of the propodeum between these folds to appear as an elevated area with sharp lateral margins; propodeal spiracles round, the spiracular areas appearing as rather large tubercles or raised areas surrounded by deep grooves; marginal vein longer than submarginal and distinctly somewhat thicker at base than at apex; postmarginal longer than the stigmal; hind coxae dorsally rather coarsely reticulated, laterally and beneath more finely sculptured.

Abdomen conic-ovate, subsessile, about one-fourth longer than the head and thorax together, usually slightly narrower than the thorax, the first, second, third, and fourth tergites weakly reticulated; first, sixth, and seventh tergites subequal in length and each a little longer than any of the other tergites; ovipositor originating at or very near base of abdomen and not extending beyond the apex.

Head, thorax, all coxae, and first tergite bluish green, occiput black; antennal flagellum brownish black, the scape bluish green; mandibles black, with their apices brown; all trochanters, all femora, a band of varying width (sometimes embracing half their length) on the middle and hind tibiae near base, and the anterior and posterior margins of front tibiae, dark bluish to black; knees, all tibiae except as indicated, and all tarsi pale yellow; abdomen except first tergite bronzy black; wings hyaline with the venation dark brown.

*Male*.—Length 2.5 mm. Similar to the female but with the scape distinctly though not greatly thickened, the flagellum somewhat more tapered toward apex, the club more distinctly separated into two joints, the ocellocular line equal to the diameter of a lateral ocellus, abdomen not longer than the thorax, elliptical in outline, distinctly petiolate, the petiole about as long as broad. The color agrees with that of the female except that the front is deep purplish.

*Type-locality*.—Fort Collins, Colorado.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 43262, U. S. N. M.

*Host*.—*Tachypterellus consors* Dietz.

Described from eight females and eight males received from GEO. M. LIST of the Colorado Agricultural College with the information that they were reared from the above named curculionid. One paratype of each sex returned to the collector.

HERPETOLOGY.—*New Bahaman reptiles*.<sup>1</sup> DORIS M. COCHRAN,  
U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by C. WYTHE COOKE.)

During the summer of 1930 an extensive collecting trip through the Bahama Islands was carried out by Dr. PAUL BARTSCH of the United States National Museum, supported by the WALTER RATHBONE BACON Scholarship Fund. Islands which no naturalist had hitherto visited

<sup>1</sup> Received December 29, 1930. Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.